

***Section X — Appendices***



## ***Section X — Appendices***

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### ***A. Appendix A***

#### ***1. Glossary<sup>1</sup>***

##### **Acres, Gross**

The entire acreage of a site. Most communities calculate gross acreage to the centerline of proposed bounding streets and to the edge of the right-of-way of existing or dedicated streets.

##### **Acres, Net**

The portion of a site that can actually be built upon. The following generally are not included in the net acreage of a site: public or private road rights-of-way, public open space, and floodways.

##### **Affordable Housing**

Housing capable of being purchased or rented by a household with very low, low, or moderate income, based on a household's ability to make monthly payments necessary to obtain housing. Housing is considered affordable when a household pays less than thirty percent of its gross monthly income (GMI) for housing including utilities.

##### **Agriculture**

The use of land for production of plant or animal products for domestic, commercial or aesthetic purposes through the cultivation of soil, production of crops or the raising of livestock.

##### **Air Quality Standard**

A legal requirement for air quality, usually expressed in terms of a maximum allowable pollutant concentration averaged over a specified interval.

##### **Ambient Noise Level**

The composite of noise from all sources near and far. In this context, the ambient noise level constitutes the normal or existing level of environmental noise at a given location.

##### **Annex**

To incorporate a land area into an existing district or municipality, with a resulting change in the boundaries of the annexing jurisdiction.

##### **Approach Zone**

The air space at each end of a landing strip that defines the glide path or approach path of an aircraft and which should be free from obstruction.

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<sup>1</sup> Sources: The California Planning Roundtable. The California General Plan Glossary, 1990, and Earth Metrics, Inc.



### **Arable**

Land capable of being cultivated for farming.

### **Area Plan**

Detailed plan focusing on a subarea of Riverside. Area Plans include specific plans and community plans adopted by the City.

### **Arterial**

Medium-speed (thirty to forty miles per hour), medium-capacity (10,000-35,000 average daily trips) roadway that provides intra-community travel and access to the county-wide highway system. Access to community arterials should be provided at collector roads and local streets, but direct access from parcels to existing arterials is common.

### **A-weighted Sound Level**

The sound pressure level in decibels as measured on a sound level meter using the “A-weighting” filter network. The “A-weighting” filter de-emphasizes very low and very high frequency components of the sound in a manner similar to the response of the human ear and gives good correlation with subjective reactions to noise. Sound pressure levels weighted using this filter are labeled dBA.

### **Base Flood**

In any given year, a 100-year flood that has a one percent likelihood of occurring, and is recognized as a standard for acceptable risk.

### **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)**

A State law requiring State and local agencies to regulate activities with consideration for environmental protection. If a proposed activity has the potential for a significant adverse environmental impact, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared and certified as to its adequacy for taking action on the proposed project. General Plans require the preparation of a “program EIR.”

### **CALINE4**

A computer program available from the California Air Resources Board. This model predicts carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate, and other inert gaseous pollutant concentrations near a roadway. The program is based on the Gaussian diffusion equation and employs a mixing zone concept to characterize pollutant dispersion over the roadway.

### **Census Tracts**

Geographical divisions of a community used in gathering census information.



### **Circulation Element**

The Circulation Element, which is called the Transportation Element in this document, includes “*the general location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals, and other local public utilities and facilities, all correlated with the land use element of the plan.*” (Government Code Section 65302.(b).)

### **Clustered Development**

Development in which a number of dwelling units are placed in closer proximity than usual, or are attached, with the purpose of retaining an open space area.

### **CNEL**

Community Noise Equivalent Level. The average equivalent “A-weighted” sound level during a 24-hour day, obtained after addition of 4.77 decibels to sound levels in the evening from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. and after the addition of ten decibels to sound levels in the night after 10:00 p.m. and before 7:00 a.m.

### **Collector**

Relatively-low speed (twenty-five to thirty miles per hour), relatively-low volume (5,000-20,000 average daily trips) street that provides circulation within and between neighborhoods. Collectors usually serve short trips and are intended for collecting trips from local streets and distributing them to the arterial network.

### **Community Areas**

An area including one or more commercial or residential neighborhoods, sharing similar characteristics of history, access, and design. Community Areas are generally defined so they fully include groups of Census Tracts or Traffic zones in order to simplify data collection and analysis.

### **Compatible**

Capable of existing together without conflict or ill effects.

### **Condominium**

A structure of two or more units, the interior spaces of which are individually owned; the balance of the property (both land and building) is owned in common by the owners of the individual units.

### **Congestion Management Plan (CMP)**

A mechanism employing growth management techniques, including traffic level of service requirements, standards for public transit, trip reduction programs involving transportation systems management and jobs/housing balance strategies, and capital improvement programming, for the purposes



of controlling and/or reducing the cumulative regional traffic impacts of development.

### **Conservation**

The management of natural resources to prevent waste, destruction, or neglect.

### **Conservation Element**

The Conservation Element provides “*for the conservation, development and utilization of natural resources including water and its hydraulic force, forests, soils, rivers and other water’s harbors, fisheries, wildlife, minerals, and other natural resources.*” (Government Code Section 6302.(d).)

### **Critical Facility**

Facilities housing or serving many people, that are necessary in the event of an earthquake or flood, such as hospitals, fire, police, and emergency service facilities; utility “lifeline” facilities, such as water, electricity, gas supply, and sewage disposal; and communications and transportation facilities.

### **Customer Travel Incentive**

A discount or credit given to customers of large retail centers who use public transportation or ridesharing strategies in travelling to the shopping center.

### **dB**

Decibel; a unit used to express the relative intensity of a sound as it is heard by the human ear.

### **dBA**

The “A-weighted” scale for measuring sound in decibels; weighs or reduces the effects of low and high frequencies in order to simulate human hearing. Every increase of twenty dBA doubles the perceived loudness though the noise is actually ten times more intense.

### **Dedication**

The turning over of private land for public use, and the acceptance of land for such use by the governmental agency having jurisdiction over the public function for which it will be used. Dedications for roads, parks, school sites, or other public uses often are made conditions for approval of a development by a city or county.

### **Density, Residential**

The number of permanent residential dwelling units per acre of land. Densities specified in the General Plan are expressed in units per gross site acre. This includes all of the land that is part of a development site, including street rights-of-way.



### **Developer**

An individual who or business that prepares raw land for the construction of buildings or causes to be built physical building space for use primarily by others, and in which the preparation of the land or the creation of the building space is in itself a business and is not incidental to another business or activity.

### **Development**

The physical extension and/or construction of urban land uses. Development activities include: subdivision of land; construction or alternation of structures, roads, utilities, and other facilities; installation of septic systems; grading; deposit of refuse, debris, or fill materials; and clearing of natural vegetative cover (with the exception of agricultural activities). Routine repair and maintenance activities are exempted.

### **Discretionary Decision**

As used in CEQA, an action taken by a governmental agency that calls for the exercise of judgment in deciding whether to approve and/or how to carry out a project.

### **Dwelling Unit**

A room or group of rooms (including sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation facilities, but not more than one kitchen), that constitutes an independent housekeeping unit, occupied or intended for occupancy by one household on a long-term basis.

### **Easement**

Usually the right to use property owned by another for specific purposes or to gain access to another property. For example, utility companies often have easements on the private property of individuals to be able to install and maintain utility facilities.

### **Easement, Conservation**

A tool for acquiring open space with less than full-fee purchase, whereby a public agency buys only certain specific rights from the landowner. These may be positive rights (providing the public with the opportunity to hunt, fish, hike, or ride over the land) or they may be restrictive rights (limiting the uses to which the landowner may devote the land in the future).

### **Easement, Scenic**

A tool that allows a public agency to use an owner's land for scenic enhancement, such as roadside landscaping or vista preservation.



### **Endangered Species**

A species of animal or plant is considered to be endangered when its prospects for survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes.

### **Environmental Impact Report (EIR)**

A report required of general plans by the California Environmental quality Act which assesses all the environmental characteristics of an area and determines what effects or impacts will result if the area is altered or disturbed by a proposed action. (See “California Environmental Quality Act.”)

### **Equivalent Energy Level, (Leq.)**

The sound level corresponding to a steady-state “A-weighted” sound level containing the same total energy as a time-varying signal over a given sample period. Leq. is typically computed over 1, 8, or 24 hour sample periods.

### **Erosion**

(1) The loosening and transportation of rock and soil debris by wind, rain, or running water. (2) The gradual wearing away of the upper layers of earth.

### **Fault**

A fracture in the earth’s crust forming a boundary between rock masses that have shifted.

### **Fees, In lieu of dedication**

Cash payments that may be required of an owner or developer as a substitute for a dedication of land, usually calculated in dollars per lot, and referred to as in lieu fees or in lieu contributions.

### **Flood, 100-year**

The magnitude of a flood expected to occur on the average every 1200 years, based on historical data. The 100-year flood as a 1/100, or one percent, chance of occurring in any given year.

### **Floodplain**

The land area on either side of the banks of a stream subject to flooding. That part of the floodplain subject to a one percent chance of flooding in any given year is designated as an “area of special flood hazard” by the Federal Insurance Administration.

### **Floodway**

The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the “base flood” without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot. No development is allowed in floodways.



### **Floor Area Ratio (FAR)**

The gross floor area permitted on a site divided by the total area of the site, expressed in decimals to one or two places. For example, on a site with 10,000 square feet of land area, a Floor Area Ratio of 1.0 will allow a maximum of 10,000 gross square feet of building floor area to be built. On the same site, an FAR of 1.5 would allow 15,000 square feet of floor area; an FAR of 2.0 would allow 20,000 square feet; and an FAR of 0.5 would allow only 5,000 square feet. Also commonly used in zoning, FARs typically are applied on a parcel-by-parcel basis as opposed to an average FAR for an entire land use or zoning district.

### **Freeway**

A high-speed, high-capacity, limited-access transportation facility serving regional and county-wide travel. Such roads are free of tolls, as contrasted with “turnpikes” or other “toll roads” now being introduced into Southern California. Freeways generally are used for long trips between major land use generators. At Level of Service “E,” they carry approximately 1,875 vehicles per lane per hour, in both directions. Major streets cross at a different grade level.

### **Gateway**

A point along a roadway entering a city or county at which a motorist gains a sense of having left the environs and of having entered the city or county.

### **Gaussian Diffusion Equation**

A standard mathematical model for calculating the dispersal of gases. (See CALINE4)

### **General Plan Area**

The entire area encompassed by the Plan, including the land within the City limits and a portion of the land in the City’s Sphere of Influence.

### **Goal**

Description of a desired state of affairs for the community in the future. They are the broad public purposes toward which policies and programs are directed. Since goals are general statements, more than one set of actions could be taken to achieve each goal. In this Plan, goals are phrased to express the desired results of the Plan; they complete the sentence “Our goal is ...”.

### **Guidelines**

General statements of policy direction around which specific details may be later established.





**Habitat**

The physical location or type of environment in which an organism or biological population lives or occurs.

**Hazardous Material**

Any substance that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment. The term includes, but is not limited to, hazardous substances and hazardous wastes.

**High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV)**

Any vehicle other than a driver-only automobile (e.g., a vanpool, a bus, or two or more persons to a car).

**Historic, Historical**

An historic building or site is one that is noteworthy for its significance in local, state or national history or culture, its architecture or design, or its works of art, memorabilia, or artifacts.

**Historic Preservation**

The preservation of historically significant structures sites, features or neighborhoods in order to facilitate, restoration and rehabilitation of the building(s) to a former condition.

**Household**

All those persons — related or unrelated — who occupy a single housing unit.

**Housing Element**

The Housing Element identifies and analyzes “*existing and projected housing needs and [states] goals, policies, quantified objective, and scheduled programs for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing. [It identifies] adequate sites for housing, including rental housing, factory built housing, and mobile homes, and [makes] adequate provision for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of the community.*” (Government Code Section 65583).

**Hydrocarbons**

A family of compounds containing carbon and hydrogen in various combinations. They are emitted into the atmosphere from manufacturing, storage and handling, or combustion of petroleum products and through natural processes. Certain hydrocarbons interact with nitrogen oxides in the presence of intense sunlight to form photochemical air pollution.



### **Impact**

The effect of any direct man-made actions or indirect repercussions of man-made actions on existing physical, social, or economic conditions.

### **Impact Fee**

A fee, also called a development fee, levied on the developer of a project by a city, county, or other public agency as compensation for otherwise-unmitigated impacts the project will produce.

### **Impervious Surface**

Surface through which water cannot penetrate, such as roof, road, sidewalk, and paved parking lot. The amount of impervious surface increases with development and establishes the need for drainage facilities to carry the increased runoff.

### **Infrastructure**

Public services and facilities, such as sewage-disposal systems, water-supply systems, other utility systems, and roads.

### **Interest, Fee**

Entitles a landowner to exercise complete control over use of land, subject only to government land use regulations.

### **Interest, Less-than-fee**

The purchase of interest in land rather than outright ownership; includes the purchase of development rights via conservation, open space, or scenic easements. (See “Easement, Conservation,” and “Easement, Scenic.”)

### **Intermittent Stream**

A stream that normally flows after a major rain is dry a large part of the year.

### **Inversion**

A thermal gradient created by warm air situated above cooler air. An inversion suppresses turbulent mixing and thus limits the upward dispersions of polluted air.

### **Issues**

Important unsettled community matters or problems that are identified in a community’s general plan and dealt with by the plan’s goals, policies, and implementation programs.

### **Land Use Diagram**

Graphic representation which designates the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of land use categories in the General Plan area as required by Section 3302(a) of the Government Code.



### **Landmark**

Refers to a building, site object, structure, or significant tree, having historical, architectural, social, or cultural significance and marked for preservation by the local, state, or federal government.

### **Landscaping**

Planting — including trees, shrubs, and ground covers — suitably designed, selected, installed, and maintained as to enhance a site or roadway permanently.

### **Land Use**

The occupation or utilization of land or water area for any human activity or any purpose defined in the General Plan.

### **Land Use Element**

The Land Use Element “*designates the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of uses of land for housing, business industry, open space, including agriculture, natural resources, recreation, and enjoyment of scenic beauty, education public buildings, and grounds, solid and liquid waste disposal facilities, and other categories of public and private uses of land, ... [includes] a statement of the standards of population density and building intensity recommended for various districts and other territory covered by the plan ...*” (Government Code Section 65302.(a)).

### **Ldn**

Day-Night Average Level. The average equivalent “A-weighted” sound level during a 24-hour day, obtained after addition of ten decibels to sound levels in the night after 10:00 p.m. and before 7:00 a.m.

### **Liquefaction**

The transformation of loose water-saturated granular materials (such as sand or silt) from a solid into a liquid state. A type of ground failure that can occur during an earthquake.

### **Lmax**

The maximum “A-weighted” noise level recorded during a noise event.

### **L(n)**

The sound pressure level in decibels which is exceeded n% of the time during a given sample period. For example, L10 is the level exceeded ten percent of the time. L(n) values are statistical descriptors of variation in the noise environment. The L10, L50 and L90 are commonly used for this procedure.

### **Local Agency Formulation Commission (LAFCO)**

A five- or seven-member commission within each county that reviews and evaluates all proposals for formation of special districts, incorporation of



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cities, annexation to special districts or cities, consolidation of district, and merger of districts with cities. Each county's LAFCO is empowered to approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve such proposals. The LAFCO members generally include two county supervisors, two city council members, and one member representing the general public. Some LAFCOs include two representatives of special districts.

### **Mass Transit**

A system of regularly-scheduled buses and/or trains available to the public on a fee-per-ride basis. Also called "Public Transit." (See Transit, Public)

### **Mineral Resource Zone**

Land on which known deposits of commercially viable mineral or aggregate deposits exist. This designation is applied to sites determined by the State Division of Mines and Geology as being a resource of regional significance, and is intended to help maintain the quarrying operations and protect them from encroachment of incompatible land uses.

### **Mixed-Use**

Properties on which various uses, such as office, commercial, institutional, and residential, are combined in a single building or on a single site in an integrated development project with significant functional interrelationships and a coherent physical design. A "single site" may include contiguous properties.

### **Mixing Zone Concept**

The program is based on the Gaussian diffusion equation and employs a concept of mixing ambient air and pollutants to characterize pollutant dispersion over the roadway. (See CALINE4 and/or Gaussian Diffusion Equation)

### **Mobile Source**

A moving vehicle that emits pollutants. Such sources include airplanes, automobiles, trucks, trains, ships, and farm equipment.

### **Noise**

Any sound that is undesirable because it interferes with speech and hearing, or is intense enough to damage hearing, or is otherwise annoying. Noise, simply, is "unwanted sound."

### **Noise Attenuation**

Reduction of the level of a noise source using a substance, material, or surface, such as earth berms and/or solid concrete walls.



### Noise Element

The Noise Element identifies and appraises “noise problems in the community ... [recognizes] the guidelines established by the Office of Noise Control in the State Department of Health and Services and [analyzes and quantifies] ... current and projected noise levels for all of the [sources identified by the State].” (Government Code Section 65302.(f).)

### Noise Exposure Contours

Lines drawn about a noise source indicating constant energy levels of noise exposure. CNEL and Ldn are the metrics used most often to describe community exposure to noise.

### Nonattainment Area

A geographic area designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in which violation of at least one National Ambient Air Quality Standard occurs. The South Coast air Basin (SCAB) is a nonattainment area.

### Open Space Land

Any parcel or area of land or water that is essentially unimproved and devoted to an open space use for the purposes of (1) the preservation of natural resources, (2) the managed production of resources, (3) outdoor recreation, or (4) public health and safety.

### Open Space Element

The Open Space Element provides for: “(1) ... the preservation of natural resources including, but not limited to, areas required for the preservation of plant and animal life, including habitat for fish and wildlife species; areas required for ecologic and other scientific study purposes; rivers, streams, bays and estuaries; and coastal beaches lakeshores, banks of rivers and streams, and watershed lands; (2) ... the managed production of resources including, but not limited to, forest lands, rangeland, agricultural lands and areas of economic importance for the production of food or fiber; areas required for recharge of groundwater basins; bays, estuaries, marshes, rivers and streams which are important for the management of commercial fisheries; and areas containing major mineral deposits, including those in short supply; (3) ... outdoor space for outdoor recreation including, but not limited to, areas of outstanding scenic, historic and cultural value; areas particularly suited for park and recreation purposes, including access to lakeshores, beaches, and rivers and streams; and areas which serve as links between major recreation and open-space reservations, including utility easements, banks of rivers and streams, trails, and scenic highway corridors; (4) ... public health and safety including, but not limited to, areas which require special management or regulation because of hazardous or special conditions such as earthquake fault zones, unstable soil areas, floodplains, watersheds, areas presenting high fire risks, areas required for the protection



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*of water quality and water reservoirs and areas required for the protection and enhancement of air quality.” (Government Code Section 65560.(b).)*

### **Ordinance**

A law or regulation set forth and adopted by a governmental authority, usually a city or county.

### **Overlay**

A land use designation on the Land Use Diagram, or zoning designation on a zoning map, that modifies the basic underlying designation in some specific manner.

### **Ozone Precursor**

One of a variety of pollutants that contribute to the formation of O<sub>3</sub> in the atmosphere. O<sub>3</sub> precursors include nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons, both of which are associated with mobile pollutant sources.

### **Parcel**

A lot, or contiguous group of lots, in single ownership or under single control, usually considered a unit for purposes of development.

### **Parking Management**

An evolving TDM technique designed to obtain maximum utilization from a limited number of parking spaces; can involve pricing and preferential treatment for HOVs, non-peak users, and short-term users. (See “High Occupancy Vehicle” and “Transportation Demand Management.”)

### **Peak Hour/Peak Period**

For any given roadway, a daily period during which traffic volume is highest, usually occurring in the morning and evening commute periods. Where “F” Levels of Service are encountered, the “peak hour” may stretch into a “peak period” of several hours’ duration.

### **Person Work Trips**

A vehicle trip generated by the need of a person to travel to work. To reduce the number of person work trips, a person must travel to work fewer days a week or work at home.

### **Photochemical Smog**

The atmospheric condition that results when reactive organic gasses and nitrogen oxides emitted into the atmosphere react in the presence of sunlight to form other pollutants such as O<sub>3</sub>.

### **Policy**

Statements of government intent against which individual actions and decisions are evaluated. Policies are phrased as sentences, with the agency



responsible implementing the policy clearly identified. Where appropriate, these policies also include quantifiable objectives which will assist the City in evaluating the effectiveness of implementation efforts.

### **Pollutant**

Any introduced gas, liquid, or solid that makes a resource unfit for its normal or usual purpose.

### **Pollution**

The presence of matter or energy whose nature, location, or quantity produces undesired environmental effects.

### **Potable Water**

Water suitable for drinking.

### **Pro Rata**

Refers to the proportionate distribution of something to something else or to some group, such as the cost of infrastructure improvements associated with new development apportioned to the users of the infrastructure on the basis of projected use.

### **Public Safety Element**

*The Public Safety Element provides “for the protection of the community from any unreasonable risks associated with the effects of seismically reduced surface rupture, groundshaking, ground failure, tsunami, seiche, and dam failure; slope instability leading to mudslides and landslides, subsidence and other geologic hazards known to the legislative body; flooding; and wildland and urban fires ... [and the] mapping of known seismic and other geologic hazards. [It also addresses] evacuation routes, peakload water supply requirements, and minimum road widths and clearances around structures, as those items relate to identified fire and geologic hazards.” (government Code Section 65302.(a)).*

### **Rare or Endangered Species**

A species of animal or plant listed in: Sections 670.2 or 670.5, Title 14, California Administrative Code; or Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 17.11 or Section 17.2, pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act designating species as rare, threatened, or endangered.

### **Recognize**

To officially (or by official action) identify or perceive a given situation.

### **Recommendations for Implementation**

Proposed specific actions which the City of Riverside may choose to take in achieving the goals of the General Plan.



**Recycle**

The process of extraction and reuse of materials from waste products.

**Regional**

Pertaining to activities or economies at a scale greater than that of a single jurisdiction, and affecting a broad geographic area.

**Regulation**

A rule or order prescribed for managing government.

**Residential**

Land designated for buildings consisting only of dwelling units. May be improved, vacant, or unimproved. (See “Dwelling Unit.”)

**Restore**

To renew, rebuild, or reconstruct to a former state.

**Restrict**

To check, bound, or decrease the range, scope or incidence of a particular condition.

**Rezoning**

An amendment to the map and/or text of a zoning ordinance to effect a change in the nature, density, or intensity of uses allowed in a zoning district and/or on a designated parcel or land area.

**Ridgeline**

A line connecting the highest points along a ridge and separating drainage basins or small-scale drainage systems from one another.

**Right-of-Way**

A strip of land occupied or intended to be occupied by certain transportation and public use facilities, such as roadways, railroads, and utility lines.

**Runoff**

That portion of rain or snow that does not percolate into the ground and is discharged into streams instead.

**Scenic Highway Corridor**

The area outside a highway right-of-way that is generally visible to persons travelling on the highway.

**Scenic Highway/Scenic Route**

A highway, road, drive, or street that, in addition to its transportation function, provides opportunities for the enjoyment of natural and man-made





scenic resources and access or direct views to areas or scenes of exceptional beauty or historic or cultural interest.

### **Sensitive Receptor**

Any place or living thing therein whose comfort, health, or well being may be impaired by pollution. Sensitive receptors may include residences, churches, hospitals, schools, and other public areas.

### **Sign**

Any representation (written or pictorial) used to convey information, or to identify, announce, or otherwise direct attention to a business, profession, commodity, service, or entertainment, and placed on, suspended from, or in any way attached to, any structure, vehicle, or feature of the natural or man-made landscape.

### **Significant Effect**

A beneficial or detrimental impact on the environment. May include, but is not limited to, significant changes in an area's air, water, and land resources.

### **Single Event Noise Exposure Level (SENEL)**

The level of noise accumulated during a single noise event, such as an aircraft overflight, with reference to a duration of one second. More specifically, it is the level of the time-integrated "A-weighted" squared sound pressure for a stated time interval or event, based on the reference pressure of twenty micropascals and a reference duration of one second. Also described as Sound Exposure Level (SEL).

### **Site**

A parcel of land used or intended for one use or a group of uses and having frontage on a public or an approved private street.

### **Slope**

Land gradient described as the vertical rise divided by the horizontal run, and expressed in percent.

### **Soil**

The unconsolidated material on the immediate surface of the earth created by natural forces that serves as natural medium for growing land plants.

### **Solar Access**

The provision of direct sunlight to an area specified for solar energy collection when the sun's azimuth is within forty-five degrees of true south.

### **Solid Waste**

General category that includes organic wastes, paper products, metals, glass, plastics, cloth, brick, rock, soil, leather, rubber, yard wastes, and wood.



### **Specific Plan**

Under Article 8 of the Government code (§65450) et seq.), a legal tool for detailed design and implementation of a defined portion of the area covered by a General Plan. A specific plan may include all detailed regulations, conditions, programs, and/or proposed legislation that may be necessary or convenient for the systematic implementation of any General Plan element(s).

### **Sphere of Influence**

The probable ultimate physical boundaries and service area of a local agency (city or district) as determined by the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) of the County.

### **Standards**

(1) A rule or measure establishing a level of quality or quantity that must be complied with or satisfied. (2) Requirements in a zoning ordinance that govern building and development as distinguished from use restrictions — for example, site-design regulations such as lot area, height limit, frontage, landscaping, and floor area ratio.

### **Stationary Source**

A source of pollutants which is immobile. Such sources include industrial complexes, power plants, and individual heating units.

### **Storm Runoff**

Surplus surface water generated by rainfall that does not seep into the earth but flows overland to flowing or stagnant bodies of water.

### **Subdivision**

The division of a tract of land into defined lots, either improved or unimproved, which can be separately conveyed by sale or lease, and which can be altered or developed. “Subdivision” includes a condominium project as defined in Section 1350 of the California Civil Code and a community apartment project as defined in Section 11004 of the Business and Professions Code.

### **Subsidize**

To assist by payment of a sum of money or by the granting of terms or favors that reduce the need for monetary expenditures. Housing subsidies may take the forms of mortgage interest deductions or tax credits from federal and/or state income taxes, sale or lease at less than market value of land to be used for the construction of housing, payments to supplement a minimum affordable rent, and the like.

### **Telecommuting**

A process by which employees are able to work at home or at a neighborhood location via telephone and/or computer linkages with distant locations.



### **Traffic Zones**

Geographical boundaries established to evaluate movement of vehicular traffic.

### **Transit, Public**

A system of regularly-scheduled buses and/or trains available to the public on a fee-per-ride basis. Also called “Mass Transit.” (See Mass Transit)

### **Transportation Demand Management (TDM)**

A strategy for reducing demand on the road system by reducing the number of vehicles using the roadways and/or increasing the number of persons per vehicle. TDM attempts to reduce the number of persons who drive alone on the roadway during the commute period and to increase the number of carpools, vanpools, buses and trains, walking, and biking.

### **Transportation Element**

The Transportation Element, also called the Circulation Element, includes *“the general location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals, and other local public utilities and facilities, all correlated with the land use element of the plan.”* (Government code Section 65302.(b)).

### **Transportation Management Association**

Associations of large employers and developers that assess the coordination, development and effectiveness of trip reduction plans.

### **Trees, Heritage**

Trees planted by a group of citizens or by the City or County in commemoration of an event or in memory of a person figuring significantly in history.

### **Trees, Landmark**

Trees whose size, visual impact, or association with a historically significant structure or event have led the City or County to designate them as landmarks.

### **Trees, Street**

Trees strategically planted — usually in parkway strips, medians, or along streets — to enhance the visual quality of a street.

### **Trip**

A one-way journey that proceeds from an origin to a destination via a single mode of transportation; the smallest unit of movement considered in transportation studies. Each trip has one “production end,” (or origin — often from home, but not always), and one “attraction end.” (destination).



### **Trip Generation**

The dynamics that account for people making trips in automobiles or by means of public transportation. Trip generation is the basis for estimating the level of use for a transportation system and the impact of additional development or transportation facilities on an existing, local transportation system. Trip generations of households are correlated with destinations that attract household members for specific purposes.

### **Undevelopable**

Specific areas where topographic, geologic, and/or surface soil conditions indicate a significant danger to future occupants and a liability to the City or County are designated as “undevelopable” by the City or County.

### **Urban Design**

The attempt to give form, in terms of both beauty and function, to selected urban areas or to whole cities. Urban design is concerned with the location, mass, and design of various urban components and combines elements of urban planning, architecture, and landscape architecture.

### **URBEMIS3**

A software model available from the California Air Resources Board. This model estimates carbon monoxide, total hydrocarbon, and nitrogen oxide emissions from motor vehicular traffic associated with new or modified land uses.

### **Use**

The purpose for which a lot or structure is or may be leased, occupied, maintained, arranged, designed, intended, constructed, erected, moved, altered, and/or enlarged in accordance with the zoning ordinance and General Plan land use categories.

### **Vacant**

Lands or buildings that are not actively used for any purpose.

### **Vehicle Work Trips**

A vehicle trip generated by the need of individuals to travel to a common location. Vehicle work trips can be reduced by ridesharing, vanpooling, and the use of public transportation, foot travel, or bicycles.

### **Videoconferencing**

The ability to have conferences between two or more parties at distant locations via telephone and video linkages.

### **View Corridor**

The line of sight — identified as to height, width, and distance — of an observer looking toward an object of significance to the community (e.g.



ridgeline, river, historic building, etc.); the route that directs the viewers attention.

### **Watercourse**

Natural or once natural flowing (perennially or intermittently) water including rivers, streams, and creeks. Includes natural waterways that have been channelized, but does not include man-made channels, ditches, and underground drainage and sewage systems.

### **Zoning**

The division of a city or county by legislative regulations into areas, or zones, that specify allowable uses for real property and sized restrictions for buildings within these areas; program that implements policies of the General Plan.



## ***Section X — Appendices***

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### ***B. Appendix B (Under separate cover.)***

- 1. Housing***
  - a. 1989 Housing Element**
  - b. 1992 Housing Element Update**

### ***C. Appendix C (Under separate cover.)***

- 1. Air Quality Element Materials***
  - a. References**
  - b. Checklist of Air Quality Element Conformance**
  - c. Nature and Source of Pollutants**
  - d. Table 1 Ambient Air Quality Standards**
  - e. Table 2 Violation of Air Pollution Standards**
  - f. Table 3 Emission Burden for Riverside County**

### ***D. Appendix D (Under separate cover.)***

- 1. Noise Element Materials***
  - a. Bibliography for Noise Element**
  - b. Sound Monitoring Locations**
  - c. California Title 24 Standards**
  - d. Noise Ordinance Limit Values Recommended by the California Office of Noise Control**
  - e. Noise Mitigation Measures**
  - f. Noise Technical Materials**

### ***E. Appendix E (Under separate cover.)***

- 1. Reports and Memos from Plan Preparation***
  - a. Population Projections**
  - b. Employment Projections**
  - c. SCAG Traffic Analysis**
  - d. Legislative Mandate**

### ***F. Appendix F (Under separate cover.)***

- 1. Area Plan Support Materials***
  - a. Arlanza/LaSierra**
  - b. Arlington**
  - c. Arlington Heights**



- d. Casa Blanca
- e. Downtown
- f. Eastside
- g. University

***G. Appendix G (Under separate cover.)***

***1. Hazardous Waste Management Plan***



